

# DNR Fire Operations Dashboard

Definition list of terms used

Updated 3 June 2020

## **Air Attack:**

An aerial platform which flies high above a wildland fire and directs airspace traffic, provides surveillance, and ensures positive communications between ground and aviation resources.



## **Crew:**

A fire suppression crew, also called a hand crew, usually 20 personnel on each. DNR maintains numerous correctional and agency crews available for fire suppression.



## **DNR Fire:**

A fire that burns on or threatens DNR protected lands. Does not include instances where DNR assisted other agencies or false alarms.

## **DNR Regions:**

Administrative boundaries for DNR. There are six regions each with fire staff and resources to support fire operations in that area.

## **DNR Response:**

All incidents DNR responded to, regardless of protection agency or false alarms.

## **Engine:**

A wildland fire engine which may have 2-4 wildland firefighters onboard.



## **Fire Boss:**

A common name for a single-engine air tanker which drops retardant and water on fires.

**IFPLs:**

Industrial Fire Precaution Level(s) are used in the Northwest for the regulation of silvicultural activities to reduce the risk of fires. These generally apply to industrial timber management operations but may include the regulation of other timber activities in private and state forests protected by DNR. A General Shutdown means all timber operations are prohibited. More information can be found here: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/deschutes/home/?cid=stelprdb5270159>.

**Large Fire:**

A fire generally over 100 acres that requires significant resources or has outlasted the initial suppression period.

**LAT:**

A Large Air Tanker (LAT) which can deliver 2,000 to 4,000 gallons of fire retardant to support fire suppression efforts. Many airframes exist with this capability, but C-130 variants are arguably the most notable.

**NWCC:**

The Northwest Coordination Center (NWCC) based in Portland, Oregon facilitates the resource coordination and fire management across all land agencies (federal, state, tribal) in Washington and Oregon.

**NWS Current Warnings:**

National Weather Service (NWS) issued warnings, watches, and advisories relating to weather and expected impacts for a particular area/region. Each type of warning is colored differently but clicking on the warning will show the specific information about it.

**NW Teams:**

In the context of the dashboard, these are Northwest (NW)-based incident management teams with training/certifications to manage the most complex incidents. A Type 1 team is the highest qualified and will generally be deployed to fires with high complexity (homes, populations, significant values at risk), requiring the greatest number of resources, and having very active fire behavior. Type 2 and Type 3 teams manage incidents with lower complexity but still may be quite notable. As fires change complexity, so may the team assigned.

**Preparedness Levels:**

An index used to describe the observed/expected workload and available firefighting capacity to meet these workload demands. Ranges from 1 to 5 where 5 is considered the worst.

**Rotor:**

Also known as helicopter. DNR maintains several helicopters available for fire suppression.

**Satellite Hotspots:**

Significant heat as detected by instruments aboard earth-monitoring satellites. VIIRS and MODIS are the specific instruments found on the Terra and Aqua satellites. Satellite hotspot detections may indicate fire activity although many false positives may occur in urban/industrial areas with significant smoke/steam from manufacturing plants.

**SIT-209 Fires:**

Fires which were large or complex enough to move beyond the initial suppression period and require a situation report on the fire status.

**WildCAD Fires:**

Fires which were reported to dispatch and are actively being suppressed. Most commonly, these appear on the dashboard as the smallest fires or those within the first day or two of suppression activity.

**VLAT:**

A Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT) capable of delivering over 8,000 gallons of retardant to support fire suppression efforts. This airframe will most often be a DC-10 in the Northwest.

